The People's Korea

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Angolan President Makes Third Visit To Korea

President Kim Il Sung met with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who paid a courtesy call on him on Oct. 26. (Rodong Sinmun, Oct. 27)

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos conducted a two-day working visit to the DPRK, cementing bilateral relations.

The Oct. 26-27 short visit was the Angolan President's third visit to Korea.

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet in honour of the Angolan party and government delegation at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Oct. 26. **(See banquet speeches of two leaders on page 2)**

In his banquet speech, the DPRK President said that the complete liberation and durable peace of the African Continent can be ensured "only when the cursed system of racial discrimination and apartheid are abolished in South Africa and Namibia becomes independent and when the acts of aggression and subversion on the part of the racist regime of South Africa against Angola and other neighbouring countries are put to an end."

He supported the Angolan and Cuban sides at the recent talks for the political settlement of the question of South West Africa.

President Santos stressed the need for the non-aligned countries and all the forces of the world which love peace, social justice and democracy to put diplomatic and economic pressures upon the Pretoria regime to liquidate the apartheid at an early date and accelerate the process of peace of southern Africa.

Both leaders shared the view that the world situation is moving toward a gradual relaxation of tensions.

President Kim Il Sung said a phase of some detente is opening in the international relations while President Santos observed that the international political situation is developing in favour of the settlement of disputes by means of negotiation and to the further disadvantages of military confrontation.

However, the DPRK President did not forget to add that the general situation is "still complex and tense."

On Oct. 27, talks were held between the two leaders.

Those who attended the talks from the Korean side were:

Vice President Li Jong Ok; Secretary Hwang Jang Yop; Chairman of the Transportation Commission Li Byong Uk; KPA Colonel General Kim Jae Bong; and others.

Present on the Angolan side were:

Secretary for Foreign Relations Afonso Domingos Pedro Van-Dunem; Minister of Transports and Communications Carlos Antonio Fernandes; International Department Director Sebastiao da Silva Isata; Vice Minister of Foreign Relations for Cooperation Armando Mateus Cadete; Vice Minister of Industry Justino Fernandes; Vice Minister of Agriculture Issac Maria dos Anjos; Vice Minister of Defence Antonio Paulo Cassoma, and others.

The KCNA did not report on details about the talks. It just said they proceeded "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

Pyongyang Gives Budapest Warning Once Again

The DPRK said on Oct. 26 that if Hungary establishes diplomatic relations with south Korea "they (the Hungarian authorities) will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom."

Budapest's decision is "an act of directly joining the United States in its criminal scheme to present south Korea as an 'independent state' and perpetuate the division of Korea," said the DPRK.

A press statement issued by a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry was a second warning against the Hungarian authorities. **(See full text of press statement on pages 2-4)**

When Budapest and Seoul announced in September that they would establish diplomatic relations, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, carried a commentator's article denouncing Budapest's decision and called on the Hungarian authorities to reconsider the decision.

However, Hungary informed the DPRK of its decision not to reconsider the establishment of state relations with south Korea.

In the Oct. 26 press statement Pyongyang did not mention what kind of measures it would take if Budapest established diplomatic relations with Seoul.

DPRK Establishes Dip. Ties with Colombia

PYONGYANG, October 27 (KCNA) – A joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Colombia was signed in New York on Oct. 24.

According to the joint communique, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Colombia agreed to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in order to develop friendly and cooperative relations in all domains on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pak Gil Yon, permanent observer of the DPRK to the United Nations, on behalf of the DPRK government, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Enrique Penalosa, permanent delegate of the Republic of Colombia to the United Nations, on behalf of the government of the Republic of Colombia.

Colombia

DPRK Rejects Six-Way Conf. as Two-Korea Plot

The DPRK has flatly rejected a six-way consultative conference proposed by Roh Tae Woo in his Oct. 18 U.N. speech.

Pyongyang's first official response to the proposed six-way talks involving the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Japan as well as north and south Korea came in a Nov. 1. Rodong Sinmun commentary.

The Rodong Sinmun commentary said that the proposal is aimed at creating "two Koreas" and executing the so-called "northern diplomacy." **(See a summary of Rodong Sinmun commentary on page 4)**

"We never allow 'cross contact' and 'cross recognition' which would freeze division but will fight to the end against any proposal of such content," said the commentary.

It said, "If it were virtually intended for peace in Northeast Asia, it would be natural that all the countries which want peace in this region should participate in it."

Particularly, harsh words were poured into Japan's participation in such a conference.

"Japan is a country which had occupied Korea for 36 years and enforced an unheard-of truculent colonial rule there, but was defeated in the war of aggression on the wide expanse of Asia. Japan has the aggressive crimes it had committed against the Korean people yet to be settled."

"We brand Japan's insolent meddling in the Korean question as a most shameless act of interference and will never tolerate it," the commentary said.

Appeal Adopted At DFRF-CPRF Joint Meeting

The Oct. 20 joint meeting of two major public organizations in the DPRK was used to denounce the plot of the United States and south Korea to create "two Koreas."

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) and the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) held a joint meeting on Oct. 20 and adopted an appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad.

The appeal condemned the south Korean authorities for trying to create an international atmosphere for the creation of "two Koreas."

Their pursuance of "cross recognition" and "northern policy" aims to legalize "two Koreas" internationally with the help of outside forces, perpetuate and fix the division of the country and keep south Korea as a permanent colony and military base of the United States, it said.

To Our Readers

The People's Korea was not published last week in observance of Press Day (Nov. 1). We apologize to the reader for our failure to carry a prior notification. **–Editor**

We Express Our Firm Solidarity with All African People for a New Africa

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet on Oct. 26 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the Angolan party and government delegation headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola.
Here are excerpts from their speeches at the banquet:

We are very pleased to meet each other again, share the feelings of friendship and exchange opinions about the international situation and other matters of our common concern.

Although a phase of some detente is opening in the international relations at the moment, the general situation is still complex and tense. In the African Continent, the people are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and for the construction of an independent new Africa which is peaceful and stable.

It is only when the cursed system of racial discrimination and apartheid are abolished in South Africa and Namibia becomes independent and when the acts of aggression and subversion on the part of the racist regime of South Africa against Angola and other neighbouring countries are put to an end that the complete liberation and durable peace of the African Continent can be ensured.

Recently talks have taken place on a number of occasions between the parties concerned for the political settlement of the question of South West Africa. We support the just stand taken by the Angolan and Cuban side at these talks, and we hope that the talks will prove successful as soon as possible so that peace and stability in Angola are restored and so that Namibia becomes independent in accordance with the United Nations resolution.

We condemn the racist regime of South Africa for its continued policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and assert that the cause of South African people for freedom and liberation must be accomplished.

Today, in the difficult situation in which the racists of South Africa and counterrevolutionaries are continuing with invasions and subversive acts, the Angolan people are firmly safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty and dynamically advancing along the road of socialism they have already chosen.

Convinced that the fraternal Angolan people will emerge victorious in their struggle to defend the achievements of the revolution, realize territorial integrity and carry out the economic and financial recovery programme, closely united behind the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party headed by their outstanding leader Comrade President Santos, our people extend strong support and encouragement to your just cause.

We also express our firm solidarity with all the African people in their struggle to liberate their continent completely and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.

The Korean and Angolan peoples established strong ties of friendship at a time when the national liberation struggle in Angola was at its height, and these relations have been steadily consolidated and developed through the joint struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The party, government and people of Angola have been giving strong support to our people in their struggle to ease the tension and maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula, to thwart the scheme of the United States and the south Korean authorities for "two Koreas" and to reunify their country independently and peacefully.

The Korean people who value friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people will, in future too, work together with the Angolan people in the struggle to maintain Chajusong, oppose domination and subjugation of all descriptions, extend and develop South-South cooperation, establish a new equitable international economic order, oppose war and preserve world peace.

Your present visit to our country, though very short, will give great inspiration to our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify the country.

Our meeting will occasion a further extension and development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, and this will contribute to strengthening solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa.

We Hope for Early Achievement of Peace on Korean Peninsula

Speech of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos

The relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Angola were established in the first period of the liberation war in our country and have been systematically and normally strengthened in the later period.

While staying in your country for a short period, we will exchange views on the development of these relations and bilateral cooperation and other matters of common concern.

We are convinced that a common action will be taken to further strengthen the friendship between our two peoples.

The DPRK today is bending much efforts to accelerate socialist construction and striving to continuously develop economy and perfect the guidance of the state and society and the management system.

We hope to learn your experience.

Angola now finds itself at a most important moment in its history. It is most momentous events in the life of our people that we are carrying into practice an economic and financial recovery programme and four-way talks among Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States are under way.

In its external policy, the government of the People's Republic of Angola has given priority to a fair solution of the South West African dispute and held four-way talks participated in by Cuba, and South Africa with the U.S. mediation.

The achievements already made at talks are inspiring, but there still lie a series of obstacles till the U.N. resolution No. 435 on the independence of Namibia is implemented and a general agreement is reached to guarantee the security of Angola.

The international political situation at present is developing in favour of the settlement of disputes by means of negotiation and to the further disadvantage of military confrontation.

We hope that such political situation will have a positive influence upon our region and compel the South African government to give up its policy of creating military instability in the frontline states.

For South Africa and its allies to stop aiding the UNITA puppets will make it possible to promote the solution of the Angolan issue in accordance with the legal principles and policy of leniency and reconciliation of the nation laid down by our government with the aim of consolidating social unity of the Angolan people who want to see an end to anti-government armed violence and respect the constitution.

The support of the international community to the peace initiative of the Angolan government gives encouragement to the four-way talks now under way, and we expect that the DPRK government and the Korean people will express solidarity with us in this respect.

The non-aligned countries and all the forces of the world which love peace, social justice and democracy should put diplomatic and economic pressures upon the Pretoria regime to liquidate the apartheid at an early date and accelerate the process of peace in southern Africa.

In concluding, we express our belief that the obstacles that hinder the guarantee of peace and security in the disputed areas will be removed by the struggle of the peoples for their rights, by the efforts of the international community to ensure the rights of the people for freedom, independence and establishment of a new international economic order, and by the positive efforts of the United Nations and the non-aligned movement for world peace and understanding among nations.

We actively support your people's struggle for the reunification of great Korea and hope for an early achievement of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

I wish you respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung good health and long life.

Press Statement of Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a press statement on Oct. 26 on the notification from the Hungarian authorities that they cannot change their decision to have bilateral relations with the south Korean authorities.

The text of the press statement follows:

Our newspaper Rodong Sinmun published a commentator's article on Sep. 19 on the unreasonable nature of the decision made by Hungary with south Korea to set up permanent missions at ambassadorial level.

At the same time, we gave a comradely advice to the Hungarian authorities through a diplomatic channel to the effect that they should reconsider their unreasonable decision and refrain from setting up the permanent missions they had agreed upon with south Korea.

Meanwhile, we sincerely hoped that the Hungarian authorities would repent of what they had done and return to the adherence to the principle of socialism.

The situation has not developed in that direction.

The Hungarian authorities made this or that preposterous pretext to justify their unreasonable act and, at last, informed us that they could not change their decision to have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets.

This shows how far Hungary has departed from the principle of socialism.

The Hungarian authorities repeated sophisms to the effect that even if they have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets, it does not mean a change in their position towards us or opposition to us because Korea and Hungary had been on good terms in the past, that their decision to have relations with south Korea does not harm the reunification of Korea but, on the contrary, would help it because it is based on "recognition of reality," that their act had obtained "understanding and consent" of their allies, etc.

As everyone acknowledges, the socialist countries have supported and cooperated closely with each other to attain the common goal and ideal of socialism and communism.

The solidarity expressed for our people by the peoples of the socialist countries when our people underwent trials due to the aggressive and belligerent moves on the part of the imperialists and their agents was an excellent example which demonstrated the might of socialist internationalism.

The Hungarian people also rendered moral and material aid to our people in the period of our Fatherland Liberation War and in the period of the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and expressed support and solidarity for the cause of the reunification of our country.

Our people remember their internationalist support and encouragement.

Our people, together with other socialist countries, did not spare political, moral and material aid to the Hungarian people when the Hungarian revolution was undergoing trials.

Mutual support and cooperation of the socialist countries are aimed to safeguard and consolidate the triumphant socialist revolution and increase the socialist might as a whole.

As long as the imperialists' moves to stifle socialism continue worldwide, the internationalist unity of socialist countries based on the comradely fidelity and principle of class solidarity should be steadfastly maintained.

But, how distant from this the behaviour of the Hungarian authorities is?

How can they say it does not mean the change in their position toward us or opposition to us that they destroyed the solidarity the Hungarian people expressed for our people in the past and turned back on our people who desire the national reunification, by joining hands with the south Korean puppets?

There are fundamental differences between the aim of the Hungarian people's support and encouragement to our people in the past and the behaviour of the Hungarian government at present, and they can never be regarded in the same light.

As for the sophism of the Hungarian authorities that they decided to establish relations with the south Korean

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Rodong Sinmun Calls for Strengthened Solidarity With Socialist States

When the DPRK was founded in 1948, the fraternal socialist countries opened diplomatic relations with it, recognizing it as the only legitimate state on the Korean Peninsula.

The situation obtaining today makes it incumbent upon the socialist countries to strengthen their friendship, solidarity, cooperation with and support for the DPRK in every way on the principle of class solidarity.

In connection with this issue, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) carried signed articles on Oct. 26 and 28.

The articles stressed the need to further strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity among the revolutionary forces around the world.

Meanwhile, meetings and receptions were held in Pyongyang on Oct. 12-27 to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the socialist countries including the USSR.

Follow the articles carried by Rodong Sinmun:

On Proletarian Internationalism

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Proletarian internationalism is a powerful weapon of the working people and oppressed peoples the world over in the struggle against imperialist aggression, for peace, national independence and social progress."

Proletarian internationalism is the fundamental principle which must be maintained in the relations between socialist countries and communist and workers' parties and between class brothers fighting for the realisation of the common purpose and ideal and a powerful weapon of the working class and oppressed peoples across the world which guarantees victory in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and socialism and communism.

This basic principle proceeds from the essence of the revolutionary cause of the working class itself and its class obligations and, accordingly, if the communists are to remain faithful to their revolutionary duty, they must strictly adhere to this principle.

Only when the peoples who seized power forge strong bonds of internationalist solidarity with the working class and oppressed peoples the world over can they successfully frustrate the aggression and subversive activities of the imperialists.

The situation created in the international arena by the U.S.-led imperialists' moves raises it as an urgent demand of the time to further strengthen the militant solidarity among socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and the peoples of all revolutionary countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The intensified solidarity and mutual assistance among the revolutionary forces around the world based on the principle of proletarian internationalism will lead to the frustration of the wicked schemings of the U.S. imperialists to divide and crush the socialist countries and other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces piecemeal and to a continuous powerful advance of the world revolutionary movement.

It is, therefore, one of the most acute problems facing the world revolutionary movement in the present era that the socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces strengthen internationalist solidarity.

The socialist countries, communist and workers' parties have a proud tradition; they have held fast to the revolutionary stand and struggled in firm unity with each other under the banner of proletarian internationalism. This tradition should be unswervingly carried forward.

The Korean revolution is part of the international revolutionary movement, and the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is developing in the midst of the common struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our party and our people will in the future, too, resolutely fight for the final victory of our revolution and, at the same time, make every effort to promote the development of the international revolutionary movement as a whole under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the banner of proletarian internationalism. **(Oct. 26)**

On Strengthening Unity And Cooperation among Socialist Countries

If the socialist countries are to creditably discharge their noble mission for the times and mankind, they should carry forward the tradition of unity, resolutely maintain the anti-imperialist position and closely unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

When the socialist countries unite closely and sincerely support and cooperate with each other, they can strengthen the might of socialism, give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and make the whole world independent in the end.

The strengthening of unity and cooperation among the socialist countries is a particularly important issue in view of the grave situation caused by the anti-communist, anti-socialist manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The imperialists, the heinous enemy of socialism, have haited and antagonized socialism and resorted to vicious manoeuvres against it ever since communism was enunciated as an ideology.

The anti-communist, anti-socialist strategy of the imperialist forces has become more vicious and cunning in recent years. Wielding a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other, they try to threaten and blackmail socialist countries militarily and bribe and subjugate them economically and disunite and destabilize them politically, ideologically and culturally and destroy them one by one and intend to realise their criminal aim by using the satellite nations and marionettes as their agents.

The situation makes it incumbent on the socialist countries to closely watch the imperialist moves of aggression, split and disorganization with heightened vigilance as never before and unite closely and strengthen solidarity. United we stand, divided we fall in the fight against the reactionary forces. This is a serious lesson and an inexorable truth which are taught by the history of the international communist movement spanning more than a hundred years.

Our party and our people will as ever constantly strengthen unity and cooperation with socialist countries for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class. **(Oct. 28)**

40th Annivs. of Dip. Ties with Socialist Countries

Here is a list of the socialist countries with which the DPRK established diplomatic ties in 1948.

This year marks the 40th anniversaries of the establishment of diplomatic relations with these countries.

1948, Oct. 12 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Oct. 15 Mongolian People's Republic
Oct. 16 Polish People's Republic
Oct. 21 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Oct. 26 Socialist Republic of Romania
Oct. 30 Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Nov. 11 Hungarian People's Republic
Nov. 29 People's Republic of Bulgaria

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puppets on the basis of "recognition of reality" that south Korea actually exists, it is a sheer nonsense.

The point is how south Korea exists.

In other words, the matter is that south Korea exists as an independent and sovereign state or as a colony of the foreign imperialists.

The Hungarian People's Republic itself has not recognized south Korea as a state nor established any relations with it up to now because south Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism and its puppet.

There is no change in the position of south Korea as colony and military base of U.S. imperialism.

The south Korean "regime" was rigged up from the beginning as a tool to realize the aggressive and anti-communist purpose of the U.S. imperialists and has faithfully served it.

The position of south Korea as the aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists has not been weakened but is growing stronger at present.

It is widely known a fact that the United States pursues a purpose to keep hold on south Korea as a bridgehead and a nuclear forward base for invading socialist countries for an indefinite period when it keeps a large number of nuclear weapons there and annually stages such large-scale military manoeuvres as "Team Spirit".

The position of south Korea as an anti-communist base, too, has been further cemented.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the formation of triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea in order to continuously maintain their supremacy in the Asian-Pacific region.

The south Korean "regime" is unchanged in its military fascist nature and dependence.

As the struggle of students and people for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification is gaining momentum in south Korea with each passing day, the south Korean puppets are talking about "independence and democracy" in an attempt to conceal the dependent nature of their military fascist regime. But there is no change in the fascist nature and dependence of the south Korean "regime."

It is a stark reality that the south Korean people are staging demonstrations, calling for the overthrow of the military dictatorial regime almost every day.

Still now, the south Korean "regime" deems it as its mission to realize the aggressive policy of the United States and sets anti-communism" as a "state policy", regarding the maintenance of U.S. military bases and troops as their lifeline.

The "welcome change" in the political life in south Korea and the "reality" in which south Korea is regarded as an "independent state", the Hungarian authorities claim, are non-existent and nothing but a false image.

It is still the U.S. invaders who lord it over south Korea as a real master, seizing the real powers in all domains, political, economic and military.

The U.S. imperialists are employing every means and method to make south Korea, their complete colony, appear as if it were an "independent state."

The United States schemes to freeze the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" in such a way as putting up south Korea which is not a state, as an "independent state" through "cross recognition," "cross contact" and "membership in the United Nations," and thus keep hold on south Korea as their permanent anti-communist bulwark, colony and nuclear forward base.

Now the United States is resorting to every conceivable crafty method to inveigle socialist countries one by one into attaining this aim.

Hungary, practically, became the first socialist country to back the plot of the U.S. imperialists to create "two Koreas" through "cross recognition" by deciding to have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets, embroiled in these moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Hungary which professes itself to be a socialist country, decided to join hands and dance with the south Korean puppets at a time when the U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned in their bid to make south Korea an economic and political base against socialism and demonstrate the "superiority" of capitalism on the Korean Peninsula by rallying world reactionaries including Japanese imperialism. What is this, if not treachery to socialism?

The step of Hungary is, after all, an act of directly joining the United States in its criminal scheme to present south Korea as an "independent state" and perpetuate the division of Korea.

This is an act of justifying the treacheries of the south Korean authorities and their fascist suppression and insulting and obstructing south Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democratization and the desire of the Korean nation who intensely long for the reunification of the country, feeling as if days are so many years.

Pretending not to see this, the Hungarian authorities claim that Hungary's bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets are not harmful to the reunification of Korea but be "helpful" to it. This is a far-fetched argument that makes no sense at all.

How can they dare claim that directly backing the U.S. imperialists' plot to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" is helpful to the reunification of Korea?

Despite of all these clear facts, the Hungarian authorities invented the strange argument that "realism based on national interests accords with internationalism" and decided to have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets by making an about-turn of 180 degrees with the outcry that "it would be a loss to the interests of Hungary" if it did not establish relations with the south Korean puppets. But not much penetration is required to see its real intention.

Shortly after the announcement that Hungary agreed with the south Korean puppets to open permanent missions at ambassadorial level, south Korean newspapers reported that south Korea decided to grant "500 million dollars of loan and free aid" to Hungary.

As is clear from this, it is not because some changes have taken place in south Korea that Hungary decided to have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets, but because Hungary itself has changed in quality and was fascinated by the offer of "aid" by the south Korean puppets in return for the establishment of relations in accordance with a script of the American master and it seeks generous treatment from the United States by flattering and winning favor of it.

To gloss over this fact, the Hungarian authorities, say they will give "help" in reunification by exerting something like "influence" if they enter south Korea.

But, what "influence" can they give to whom, when they go to the south Korean puppets to beg, throwing comradely obligation and socialist stand to the four winds?

If the Hungarian authorities go to south Korea with the signboard of their mission to be opened, they will only give to the south Korean people a

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Pyongyang Rejects "Sexpartite Talks"

The Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 1 expressed opposition to the proposal for a "sexpartite consultative conference" involving north and south Korea, the Soviet Union, China, the U.S. and Japan as proposed by Roh Tae Woo at the last conference of the U.N., claiming it would lead to "cross recognition" and the perpetuation of a divided Korea.

In a signed article monitored here by the official Korean Central News Agency, the paper denounced it as "dependence on outside forces" and reemphasized independence and national unity as the method for peaceful reunification. In particular, it pointed out that Japan's involvement in the talks was "unqualified."

Here is the full text of the article.

The establishment of "cooperation system" between the north and south of Korea which was mentioned by the south Korean authorities in making this proposal presupposes "two Koreas" verbatim.

One can see clearly that this proposal claiming peace in Northeast Asia is nothing but a reenactment of the proposal of "sexpartite talks" which had been often brought forward by the separatists in the past years with the aim of creating "two Koreas."

If it were virtually intended for peace in Northeast Asia, it would be natural that all the countries which want peace in this region should participate in it. However, it proposes that the same countries as had been expected to participate in the former "sexpartite talks" attend the talks. This cannot be construed otherwise than an insidious design to give the semblance of "peace in Northeast Asia" to the "sexpartite talks" and thus orient it toward creating "two Koreas."

The proposal for "sexpartite consultative conference" brought forward by the south Korea side is, from A to Z, a sinister design to create "two Koreas" and execute the "northern policy," which he presented by repainting the old splittist plan.

It ignored the unanimous demand of our people and the world's progressive peoples and sports circles that the Olympic Games be co-hosted in favor of national reunification, and staged it single-handedly to abuse it for the "two Koreas" policy. Then, it sailed in the "Olympic wind" up to the international arena and unpacked this separatist package called the proposal of "sexpartite consultative conference" under the veil of "peace."

His attempt to link this proposal with peace and reunification of Korea is a crafty swindle and deception, which only reveals his traitorous nature as a servant faithfully following the imperialist line of division and war.

The Korean people sternly denounce and decisively reject the proposal for "sexpartite consultative conference" motivated by a vicious aim to create "two Koreas" by selling off the country, perpetuate the split of the Korean nation and leave south Korea permanently to the imperialists as their springboard for a war of aggression.

We never allow "cross contact" and "cross recognition" which would freeze division but will fight to the end against any proposal of such content.

The scheme of the south Korean authorities to inveigle Japan into this proposal and the eagerness of the Japanese reactionaries to get involved in it cannot but evoke the national resentment of the Korean people.

Japan is utterly unqualified to take part in the debate on the settlement of the Korean question. Japan is a country which had been occupying Korea for 36 years and enforcing an unheard-of truculent colonial rule there, but was defeated in the war of aggression on the wide expanse of Asia. Japan has the aggressive crimes it had committed against the Korean people yet to be settled.

It is taking the lead in the manoeuvres for "cross recognition" and "two Koreas" and acting as a detached force for the purpose. The scheme to inveigle Japan with such records in the talks itself fully proves that it was designed to realize "cross recognition."

We brand Japan's insolent meddling in the Korean question as a most shameless act of interference and will never tolerate it.

The attempts to inveigle Japan in the "sexpartite consultative conference" and the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to play a "go-between" in this only show that the proposal for the conference is an offspring of conspiracy between the separatists at home and abroad for aggression and treachery and a link in the chain of the imperialist reactionary offensive against the DPRK at present.

If the south Korean authorities are interested in the settlement of the Korean issue even a little, they should not peddle such separatist plan as the "sexpartite consultative conference" proposal aimed to create "two Koreas" but immediately accede to the tripartite talks which we proposed and have struggled for the entire Korean people and the world people positively support.

It is the principled requirement for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification to check and foil the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign separatists, such as "cross recognition," "cross contact" and "entry into the United Nations."

The Korean issue is an important problem of our time which awaits an urgent solution. The solution of this problem is a key to peace in Asia. Peace in northeast Asia and the world is unthinkable apart from it.

The most important matter in the settlement of the Korean issue is to remove the acute tension and military confrontation from the Korean Peninsula.

In order to ease the tension and remove the military confrontation, it is imperative to drastically reduce the armed forces of the north and the south on a phased basis, conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south, turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and discontinue military maneuvers against the opposite side.

The establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most realistic and reasonable way of realising the independent and peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of the Korean people, and preserving a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States and Japan must discard their daydream of creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division of Korea through "cross recognition" and refrain from impeding the Korean people's cause of reunification. The south Korean authorities must give up dependence on outside forces and confrontation moves and take the road of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The Korean people will resolutely smash the separatists' "two Koreas" policy and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our just struggle enjoys the positive support of the world progressive and peace-loving people.

We believe that the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving people of the world will as ever stint no support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of reunification.

Seoul's Insincere Proposal

Wrong Timing and Procedures

Here is the editorial of the Oct. 11 issue of the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun. Translation is ours . . . Ed.

President Roh Tae Woo on Oct. 4 made a speech on policy and the budget in the national assembly and paid lip service to the DPRK by calling the north Korean leader President Kim Il Sung while labeling north Korean society as "the world's most closed and undeveloped one."

His stance may appear plausible but it was not a suitable attitude for a person who is trying to discuss the nation's destiny with the north.

If the October 7 policy statement on opening economic relations with the north by vice premier Rah Uoong Ba was based on this idea, the meaning of the proposal should be reconsidered, regardless of the reality of its details.

As a businessman pays attention to design and package as well as to a product he wants to sell, timing and procedures are important for anything concerned with diplomatic matters.

It appears as if the south is trying to create a situation where it open its market without the north reciprocating.

If we view this proposal in terms of its timing, it should be remembered that only half of Korea participated in the Olympics when the entire nation had to, and an apology had to be made by the south for all the propaganda and slander directed at it by the south concerning imaginary disturbances, plots and terrorism.

Think about this. Japan set up a trade office in Pyongyang and a U.S. consul, though temporarily, did business at a Pyongyang hotel in defiance of our persistent opposition. Besides, it is we who drove out the north for a "special reason" from an event which was participated in by most of the world's nations.

And now we propose to recognize northern products and introduce a free tax system for them. How can the proposal sound sincere?

So are the procedures. There have been five on-going south-north economic talks as well as various other proposals for negotiation through other channels. However, as the vice premier pointed out in his announcement, "we can't expect substantial results" from his new proposal.

There is also "misunderstanding" arising from the proposal concerning private trade which "the government is likely to be involved in."

According to the foreign press, the north gave a cold response to the proposal and said that it wasn't time to do business.

We have imported and used 800 million tons of northern coal since 1979 and we received rice and cloth as relief goods when we suffered flood damage in 1984, even although the south ridiculed the north's thinking.

Therefore, if the proposal had been sincere in timing and procedure, the government would have been able to avoid the criticism that the proposal was actually intended for "home consumption" to obscure the issues of the national assembly probes of government wrong doings and the illegitimacy of the Fifth Republic.

(Continued from page 3)

wrong conception of socialism and disgrace it, far from giving any "help".

At a loss for words in their clumsy subterfuge, the Hungarian authorities ask why Hungary must not have contact with south Korea when dialogue is held between the north and south of Korea.

This is a ridiculous logic against elementary common sense.

The north-south dialogue is negotiation and dialogue within one nation aimed at reunifying the temporarily divided country and nation. It is not related to a question of one side recognizing the other or not, as can be seen in the relations between states.

The Hungarian authorities themselves must know this.

They dare compare the dialogue within our nation to relations between states. This is nothing but a rigmarole to get out of their predicament at any cost.

The Hungarian authorities even claim that "allies expressed understanding and consent" to Hungary's decision to have bilateral relations with the south Korean puppets.

We want to ask which allies Hungary consulted with and which allies expressed "understanding and consent" to its act.

If what the Hungarian authorities claim is true they self-expose that they did a factional act within the socialist ranks by having prior consultation with only other allies, excluding us, the direct party concerned.

But, according to our inquiry, none of our allies had a consultation concerning the act of Hungary and they even did not know of it.

Then whose words are true?

There is no ground for us to believe the words of the Hungarian authorities who had repeatedly told lies, discarding their commitments to us like a pair of old shoes in the past days.

Facts show that the Hungarian authorities are the very one who stained the honour and dignity of the Hungarian people who had been faithful to socialist internationalism in the past and abandoned the noble internationalist tradition among the socialist countries.

The Hungarian authorities would be able to resolve a series of difficult problems created in the country without committing an act of giving direct help to the United States and the south Korean authorities bent on perpetuating the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas". But they are behaving against the fundamental interest of the world socialist system and the desire of the Korean people for the country's reunification.

If Hungary truly treasures its friendly and cooperative relations with our country and supports the reunification of Korea, it must invariably maintain its class stand and revolutionary obligation and the true spirit of comradely cooperation and solidarity which it had shown in the past.

We once again give a comradely advice to the Hungarian side to straighten out immediately the abnormal situation it has created in the relations between the two countries.

Our people will, in the future, too, make continued efforts to develop their friendly relations with the Hungarian people.

But, if the Hungarian authorities, defying our repeated advice, persistently choose to deepening their relations with the south Korean puppets, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Victim of N-Accident Reported After 12 Yrs. in S. Korea

A 25-year-old graduate student of science died of alleged exposure to radioactivity in 1976 at a state-run institute.

This highly confidential information was made public by the south Korean daily Kyonghyang Sinmun 12 years after the incident.

According to the Oct. 27, 1988 issue of the paper, this incident was uncovered after the authorities attempted to bride the father of the dead youth.

Lee Hang Mok, then a second year student at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science (KAIS) died in November, 1976 after alleged exposure to huge amounts of radioactivity at the radiation booth of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), the paper said.

Lee was hit by radioisotopes at around 10:30 p.m. on Nov. 6, 1976 while doing an experiment at the KAERI laboratory, and died at the Cancer Hospital 18 days later, according to the article.

Reportedly, three-hundred-thousand curies of Cobalt 60 was being processed at that time in the radiation booth.

Lee was immediately sent to the Cancer Hospital managed by the KAERI.

The hospital urgently imported medicine and medical equipments to cure him but 18 days after the accident, he died, it said.

"As nuclear power stations were under construction at that time, the authorities tried to conceal the accident and forced the press not to report the incident in the name of national security'," an informed source said.

According to the article, the authorities paid money for compensation to Mr. Lee Ji Hwan, father of Lee Hang Mok and ordered him not to talk about the cause of his son's death.

Mr. Lee commented on this matter to a reporter of the Kyonghyang Sinmun as follows; "What could I think when my son had died? A member of the KAERI came to me and ordered me not to speak about the facts and I had to obey him. I thought that it was my destiny."

The KAERI paid six-million won in compensation and found his second son a job in the KAERI, the paper said.

A person involved in the nuclear industry asserts that "the accident had nothing to do with national security, but they applied it to avoid their responsibilities," and added "we had to make the fact public so that people can recognize the dangerousness of nuclear power." the paper reported.

In the last ten years, one hundred and ninty three accidents have occured at nuclear power stations in south Korea, the Hankook Ilbo reported on Oct. 22.

What is notable in the statistics is that mistakes in the operation and errors by the staff accounts for 27.9% (54 cases), it said.

After the accident at Three Mile Island in the U.S.A., the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has checked all the nuclear power stations in south Korea and has made 255 different recommendations regarding repairs and improvements.

However, the Korean Electric Co., Ltd. has only repaired 221 of these and 34 still remain to be attended to, according to the article.

On Sep. 13, the Asian Wall Street Journal claimed that bribes were paid by construction companies involved in the construction of nuclear power stations number 11 and 12 in south Korea.

In this case, the paper pointed out that America's Combustion Engineering Inc., Sargent & Lundy and General Electric Co., as well as south Korea's Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. were the beneficiaries.

CE unquestionably had help from two prominent Americans: William Clark, a former national security advisor and close friend of Ronald Reagan, and retired Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, a former chief staff of U.S. forces in south Korea, the paper said.

S&L employed prominent Koreans to help it lobby for a piece of the action.

"Political influence is necessary in dealing with south Korea," said a CE executive to a reporter of the paper.

Meanwhile, the roles played by two other figures in the nuclear-contract controversy and under investigation by the national assembly: Korean-American businessmen Kim Sang Ku and Lee Min Ha.

Kim and Lee are business associates and personal friends of Chun Kyung Hwan and his brother Chun Ki Hwan, the paper said.

According to the article, the Chuns, the source said, lobbied with their brother Chun Doo Hwan, the then president, and with Park Jung Gi, the president of the Korean Electric Co., Ltd. at that time to secure the contract for S&L.

Mr. Lee Hang Mok.
He died at Cancer Hospital in Seoul on Nov. 24, 1976 because of exposure to radioisotopes.
This fact was revealed 12 years after the incident. (Hankyore Shinmun)

To make matters worse, according to Westinghouse, CE's proposed system had never been tested and could be dangerous, the paper said.

On Oct. 10 in the national assembly, opposition lawmakers inquired into this matter saying "The security of the 11th and 12th nuclear power stations is entrusted to NRC. But NRC did not secure them. So the contract is unavailable," the Dong-A Ilbo Oct. 11 issue reported.

The opposition regards this incident as one of the biggest bribe cases in the "Fifth Republic" and has decided to investigate it thoroughly, the paper said.

20,000 Students Demonstrate To Demand Chun's Arrest

— 16 Students Storm Chun's Residence —

About 20,000 students from 71 universities throughout south Korea held rallies and demonstrations on Nov. 3 in a bid to seize and punish Gen. Chun Doo Hwan for corruptions and human right violations during his presidency, according to the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun dated Nov. 4.

The closest anyone came to Chun's home, guarded by 9,000 riot policemen was when 16 students hurled homemade explosives and firebombs outside the building, AP said.

This was the biggest anti-government protest since the one in Roh Tae Woo's presidential inauguration ceremony last February.

In Seoul alone, an estimated 24,000 riot police were deployed on city campuses and around Chun's house. Police said 90 students were arrested on that day.

Noticeable in the Nov. 3 protest is the fact that many citizens who tend to avoid direct confrontations with riot police, actively joined the protest.

According to a Reuter-Kyodo report from Seoul, witnesses said many people, shopkeepers, shoppers and office workers alike chanted in unison, "Arrest Chun Doo Hwan". They taunted the hard-pressed riot squads, yelling, "Chun's a thief, how can you protect him?" and "Take off your gas masks, get a taste of the heat."

Chun has been at the center of recent national assembly probes of government wrongdoings. He has not been charged, however, and continues to live in his private Seoul residence where he retired last February.

Student leaders last month warned the south Korean authorities in a joint statement that they would send "suicide squads" in to "seize and execute"Chun if he was not arrested and charged by Nov. 3 which is National Students Day marking the anniversary of an uprising in Kwangju against Japanese colonial forces in 1929.

There had been fightings at campuses reported on that day throughout the land when angry students had tried to march out, demanding Chun's arrest.

These battles included ones in Seoul's Yonsei University with 3,000 students participating in it, in Seoul's Myongdong Street with 1,500 students, in Pusan with 1,600 students, in Taegu with 2,000 and in Suwon with 2,300 students, according to the Asahi Shimbun.

The paper also said about 200 students in Mokpo hurled firebombs at the branch office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and partially destroyed the building by fire.

The streets around Sogang University in Seoul, site of the worst violence, looked like a battle-ground littered with rocks and shattered glass and hung with broken traffic lights, a Reuter-Kyodo report from Seoul said.

Earlier on Oct. 26, students demanding the arrest of Chun attacked a U.S. cultural center and government and ruling party offices in Taegu.

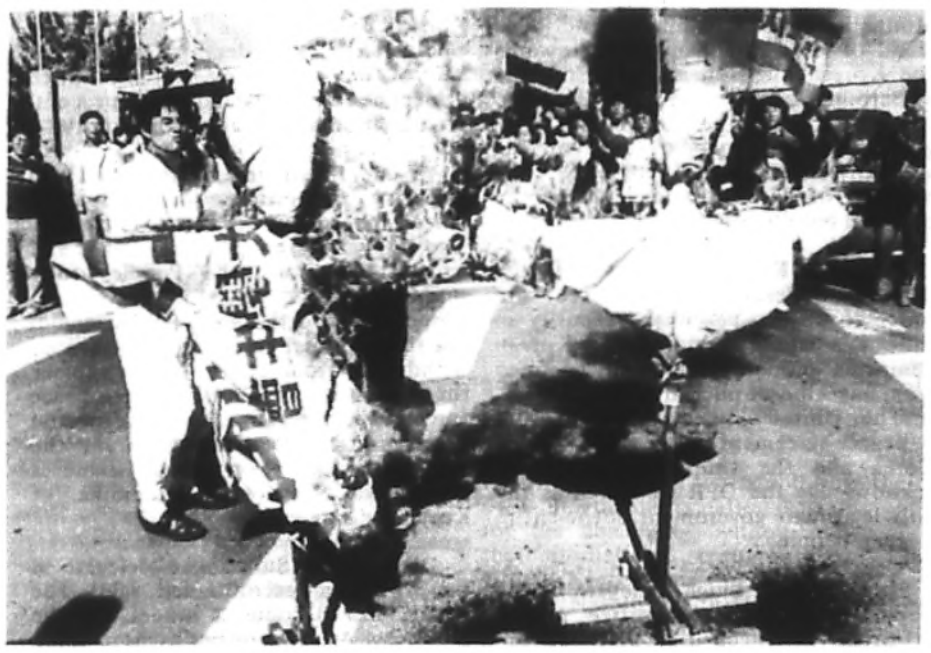
Ten students identifying themselves as the "National Salvation Suicide Squad" stormed the local prosecutor's office and occupied it for about two hours, demanding Chun's arrest, according to the south Korean news agency Yonhap.

A youth identified as Lee Chang Hwan, cut his wrists and jumped from a window of the building, landing in a net which police placed beneath.

Meanwhile, about 100 youths throwing stones and firebombs and wielding sticks attacked the U.S. Information Service, smashing windows and stealing a signboard, U.S. officials said, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

The firebombs did not explode and police reinforcements drove the crowd back with tear gas, the officials said. Windows in the building smashed, as were the windows of several cars parked nearby, they added.

Elsewhere in the city, about 100 youths attacked the offices of the ruling Democratic Justice Party with firebombs, according to a Yonhap report.



Students at Yonsei University on Nov. 3 burn effigies of Chun Doo Hwan and his successor Roh Tae Woo at the start of demonstrations in Seoul. (Reuter)

Chun's Nephew Arrested on Charges of Swindling W28.5 Mil.

Kim Yong Do, a nephew of Chun Doo Hwan was arrested on charges of fraud on Oct. 26, the south Korean prosecution said, according to the Oct. 27 issue of the Korea Herald.

Kim, 52, allegedly extorted 28.5 million won (about $40,500) from the family of a 33-year-old Seoul man who was under arrest, the paper said.

Kim claimed he would help free the arrested man, only identified as Choi, it said.

The prosecution said three others aided Kim and split the money with him. They are Lee Hun Chae, 55, Lee Kim Pyong, 45, and former president of Taelim Development Co., Kim Chong Mun, 47.

The two Lees have been arrested, but Kim Chong Mun remains at large, according to the paper.

Kim Yong Do, a son of an elder sister of Chun, is chairman of Taelim Development Co., it added.

Speeches at Pyongyang Int'l Conf. for N-Free Korean Peninsula

Here are excerpts from speeches made at the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and for Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific region held in Pyongyang over Oct. 18-21:

Nicolai Mancas, member of the delegation of the Romanian National Committee for Defense of Peace, said: President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania positively support the initiatives and constructive proposals for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These initiatives and proposals are reasonable propositions to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula, reunify Korea independently and peacefully and foster the spirit of detente, peace and cooperation in Asia and the whole world.

Ahmad Shah Surkhabi, head of the delegation of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of Afghanistan, stressed: The pressing need of the time towards the ensurance and consolidation of peace and security in Asia-Pacific region and the world at large calls on us to pave the objective and practical ground for cementing coordination and cooperation among peace movements in the region.

Abdel Megeid Abouzeid, delegate of the Egyptian Peace and Disarmament Committee, noted: The DPRK put forward many proposals and initiatives to get the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons out of south Korea, remove the danger of nuclear war and ensure a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula. The Egyptian government and people highly estimate all these proposals and initiatives.

Ray Stewart, delegate of the World Peace Council of New Zealand, pointed out: The peace campaigns in the Asian-Pacific region are a world-wide struggle for the removal of all foreign military bases and denuclearization.

K. Zardykhan, delegate of the Mongolian Peace Committee, said: The stand of the Mongolian people towards the Korean question is clear. Comrade J. Batmunkh declared during his visit to the DPRK that the Mongolian party, government and people stand on the side of the Korean people for the building of a socialist society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Alamgir Kabir, delegate of the Bangladesh Peace Council, stated: In order to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, the Korean Peninsula should, first of all, be freed from any kind of nuclear weapons.

The United States should execute a peace agreement with the DPR of Korea and the United States should acknowledge the DPR of Korea as the only legitimate government of the entire Korean people.

Nageshwar P. Singh, delegate of the Nepal World Peace Committee, noted: In order to check the plots of the imperialists and ensure eternal peace and security, unity and solidarity among all the anti-imperialist forces, nations, socialist countries and non-aligned countries should be strengthened.

Ahmed Gubran, delegate of the Yemen Peace and Solidarity Council, stressed: We also are against the new dangerous alignment between the United States, Japan and south Korea militarists which is dangerous not only for the Korean people but also for the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and especially for security in Asia.

Thomas Trikukis, delegate of the Greek Committee for International Peace and Detente, said: We understand very well the specific significance of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, one of the most militarized region in the world. Greece will make all efforts for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

S. Singkapo, head of the delegation of the UAO Peace Committee, started: Various initiatives and proposals of socialist countries and Asian-Pacific countries are of great significance in safeguarding peace and security in this region and the world.

Udorn Thapanosoth, delegate of the Pacific Study Centre for Peace and Prosperity of Thailand, noted: Peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region can be guaranteed only when nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists are completely withdrawn from south Korea and other regions of Asia.

Oscar Javier Estrada Ayala, delegate of the Mexican Movement for Peace, Anti-Imperialism and Solidarity among the Peoples, stressed: The Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement, a nonaggression declaration be adopted between north and south and a north-south joint conference and north-south parliamentary talks be called at an early date.

Lorgin Pastusiak, delegate of the Polish Peace Committee, said: We declare that we always support the Korean people in their noble struggle to get nuclear weapons taken out of the Korean Peninsula. The Korean people's cause of national reunification is immediately a cause of the Polish people.

Jenerai Ulimwengu, delegate of the Tanzanian Peace and Solidarity Organisation, stated: The peace-loving nations, peoples and movements all over the world are duty-bound to support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the formation of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Arsene Ratsifehera, delegate of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship among the Peoples, stressed: The Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship among the Peoples fully supports all the peace initiatives and proposals set forth by the DPRK including the proposal to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea, replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south and the proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Dikiri Banda Subasinghe, delegate of the Sri Lanka Peace Council, said: The DPRK has become a model for the Southeast Asian countries by developing the national economy under conditions of continued manoeuvres of the imperialists.

All the anti-imperialist forces in the Asian-Pacific region will contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea by strengthening the solidarity movement for the Korean people.

Aisha Mohsin Kassim, delegate of the Presidential Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity, stressed that the Korean people and all mankind who want peace and freedom will suffer from the holocaust of war if the danger of war is not removed from this region.

Jose Antonio Benitez Cabrera, delegate of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the Peoples,

The conference was attended by representatives of 5 international organizations and 40 national peace movements and organizations from 33 countries. (Rodong Sinmun, Oct. 19)

said: In order to achieve the reunification of Korea and consolidate peace in the Asian-Pacific region, military manoeuvres must be stopped in south Korea and U.S. troops and their means of war including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from there.

Tsybik Dorjiev, head of the delegation of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, stressed: We, the Asian Buddhists, support the proposals put forward by the government of the DPRK to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea, to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea and to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, to publish non-aggression declaration between north and south and to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Kim Suk Yong, head of the delegation of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon), stated: The United States is zealously instigating the Roh Tae Woo group to freeze the division with the aggressive intention to internationalize the "two Koreas" plot and keep hold on the south as a strategic vantage point forever so as to realize its Asian and Pacific strategy at any cost.

G. Drefahl, head of the delegation of the Peace Council of the GDR, said: A nuclear-weapon-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and in the whole of the Northeast Asian region, has been proposed over many years by the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The state and party leadership of the German Democratic Republic has supported this idea with great emphasis on many occasions.

The peace movement in the GDR greatly appreciates the proposals initiated by the DPRK, its efforts to reach a peace accord with the United States, and for a declaration of nonaggression between the DPRK and south Korea, as well as its demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from south of Korea and for a drastic step-by-step reduction of the armed forces both in the north and south of the Korean Peninsula.

Prof. V. Tikhomirov, member of the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, stated: What is most dangerous is the deployment of nuclear weapons in the southern land of the Korean Peninsula. The United States is taking a negative attitude towards the peace proposals of the north for detente on the Korean Peninsula.

The Soviet Union is combining the class interests, interests of socialism and interests of all mankind. The Soviet Union is keeping a strick line of strengthening the friendly relations with the DPRK in guaranteeing security in the Asian-Pacific region and has consistently supported the DPRK's policy for security and peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

The Soviet Union positively supports the DPRK's constructive proposals to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula, get the U.S. troops and their military bases withdrawn from south Korea, drastically reduce the armed forces of the north and the south, convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and adopt a nonaggression declaration by the two sides.

Reunaldo De Guzman, delegate of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, in his speech noted: We will actively support all the proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the reunification of Korea, in particular, the proposal to reunify the country by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Nikolai Davidov, member of the delegation of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, stated: It is the main task of the World Peace Council to struggle to totally eliminate nuclear weapons and realise general disarmament.

The denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is very important in peacefully solving the question of Korea's reunification.

The Bulgarian people have long since expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. This was specially stressed during the Bulgarian visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the visit to the DPRK by Comrade Todor Zhikov.

Mayer Roge, delegate of the Movement of Peace of France, said: The treaty on elimination intermediate and shorter range missiles which was signed between the Soviet Union and the United States is of weighty importance not only for the Soviet Union and the United States but also for the security in Europe and the rest of the world.

The DPRK's proposals are making a great contribution to guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

Nguyen Van Trong, head of the delegation of the World Peace Committee of Viet Nam, in his speech said: The U.S. troops are committing large-scale war manoeuvres together with the south Korean puppet army. Their hostile acts and suppression of the people are arousing apprehensions of the Korean people and all the people of Asia and greatly threatening peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

I call upon the peoples of all countries in the Asian-Pacific region to further strengthen cooperation to dismantle the imperialists' military bases and nuclear weapons, remove the danger of war and defend peace and security.

Resolution on Korea Adopted at Int'l Conf. for Denuclearization & Peace

A resolution on Korea was adopted at the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region which was held in Pyongyang from Oct. 18 to 21 under the sponsorship of the World Peace Council. (For details on the conference, see a related story in the previous issue.)

Follows the full text of the resolution:

The International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from October 18 to 21, 1988, under the sponsorship of the World Peace Council, amidst the great expectation and interest of the world people aspiring after peace and independence.

Achieving Korea's peace and reunification and realizing denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula is a very important and urgent question directly linked with the peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

Attaching great importance to the strategic position of the Korean Peninsula in realizing its domination over the Asian-Pacific region, the United States has converted south Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East. The United States, having kept nearly 50,000 U.S. troops and deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea, is accelerating its move for the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance at the final stage, and escalating the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other kinds of war games for preemptive strikes against the DPR of Korea.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities are scheming more openly to create "two Koreas" and are harshly suppressing the struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Due to the aggressive and bellicose actions of the United States, tension has become extremely acute and the heavy clouds of danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, are hanging over the Korean Peninsula.

The DPR of Korea has exerted sincere efforts to remove the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the peace and reunification of the country. Last year, it proposed to make a phased and drastic arms reduction, and took the exemplary measure of unilaterally reducing 100,000 soldiers. This year, it advanced a proposal of holding a north-south joint parliamentary meeting to adopt a joint declaration of non-aggression and is now exerting every effort for its implementation.

The conference, extending its warm welcome to the just policies and proposals for peace and reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the respected leader of the Korean people, especially the proposals clarified in an all-round way at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPR of Korea:

– Fully supports the proposal to reunify the country by founding a non-aligned and neutral Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo leaving the two systems of the north and the south as they are, on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for its realization;

– Admitting that the peace proposals to change the Korean Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement, adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south, effect a phased and drastic reduction of the armed forces and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone by convening tripartite talks, the DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks, a north-south joint conference and north-south joint parliamentary meeting are important ways of easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and in the Asian-Pacific region and of removing the danger of a nuclear war, demands the U.S. and south Korean authorities accept them without delay;

– Strongly demands that the U.S. and south Korean authorities discontinue the arms build-up, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other large-scale war games in south Korea, give up the moves to set up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and immediately withdraw the U.S. troops and all military equipments including nuclear weapons from south Korea;

– Rejects the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of Korea including the "U.N. admittance", "cross recognition", "cross contacts" and "northern policy" and denounces all attempts to block the discourse of the south Korean people on the reunification;

– Expresses firm solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people for independence, democracy and reunification and demands that all fascist evil laws including the "National Security Law" be abolished and that all the arrested and imprisoned patriotic people be released at once.

The conference appeals to all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world to further expand and strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, considering this struggle as their own.

Worldwide Action to Ensure All-Embracing Security Needed

—Communique Adopted at Int'l Conf. for Denuclearization & Peace—

A communique on the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region held in the DPRK from Oct. 18 to 21 was made public on Oct. 21.

Here is the full text of the communique:

The conference welcomed the new positive international climate which has created new conditions for the building of a peaceful and prosperous world in his letter of congratulations, which was adopted as a document of the conference, President Kim Il Sung declared:

"As a result of the stubborn struggle and strenuous efforts of the peace forces throughout the world, a phase of detente is gradually opening in the international relations in which the atmosphere of confrontation and cold war has prevailed for a long time. This enables people to have a hope for a peaceful future".

The conference emphasized the fact that the efforts for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region are making a major contribution to the speeding up of the process of easing the international situation as a whole and in guaranteeing durable world peace.

But the situation is still complicated and tense.

The conference emphasized the urgent need for action to ensure global all-embracing security. Peace and security in any one region or continent is inextricably linked with world security.

The conference paid special attention to the interrelationship between disarmament and development in the Asian-Pacific region. The arms buildup by the forces of imperialism has reached the most dangerous heights. Therefore the struggle against this danger must be intensified. At the same time the struggle for a new international economic order and the ending of hunger, poverty and disease, for economic and social progress, for economic security, is a major preoccupation of the great majority of the peoples of the region.

The conference called for worldwide action by the peoples to emphasize the all-embracing character of security today – the fact that security must be viewed not only as military security, but equally as economic, ecological, and humanitarian security.

It was in this context that the conference called for an intensification of campaigns and actions in the Asian-Pacific region on the key issues facing the peoples of the region, linking them with the principal global issues of vital interest to all peoples.

1. Our actions are aimed at ensuring that the peaceful reunification of Korea takes its rightful place on the world's agenda as one of the most pressing questions of our time. In order to achieve peaceful reunification of Korea, all U.S. nuclear weapons, bases and troops must be withdrawn from the south of Korea; all other acts that lead to increased tension on the Korean Peninsula, such as provocative and aggressive military exercises (e.g. "Team Spirit") be stopped; the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement; in order to terminate the national division and achieve peace and security in Korea, a neutral non-aligned confederal state should be established on the basis that north and south recognize each other's ideas and social systems (Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo); a joint declaration of non-aggression should be entered into between north and south on the Korean Peninsula.

The campaign for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is linked with international actions for nuclear-weapon free and peace zones in different regions and for other concrete steps towards a world without nuclear weapons.

2. Conferences, seminars, marches, signature campaigns, and other actions should be organized to emphasize the need for all-embracing security in the Asian-Pacific region as a key part of global comprehensive security.

3. All steps are taken and support given for the establishment of a zone of peace, neutrality and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and support for the proposals for national reconciliation of the Cambodian people.

4. The conference hailed the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements on Afghanistan and stressed their significance as a living example for the settlement of regional conflicts and hot-beds of tension. The conference denounced the systematic violation of the agreements by U.S.A. and its agents. There is an urgent need to intensify the broad based campaign in support of the Geneva Agreements and against their violations.

5. The campaign must be intensified to ensure that the Indian Ocean becomes a zone of peace and in support of holding. the U.N. International Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1990.

6. The campaign to stop and reverse the continuous buildup of naval forces, including naval nuclear weapons in Asia, Pacific and the Indian Ocean be extended and strengthened and all large scale military actions including the aggressive "Team Spirit" manoeuvres be stopped in this region.

7. The campaign should be intensified to stop the arms race in the Asian-Pacific region, to reduce all nuclear weapons, and further, completely abolish them; to withdraw aggressive foreign troops and military bases from this area. The campaign to support and strengthen the Treaty of Rarotonga should be further developed.

8. The campaign to stop French nuclear testing requires new efforts including increasing the role of public opinion within France.

Greater solidarity is needed with those struggling against French colonialism.

9. The campaign to halt and reverse the rearmament of Japan must be strengthened.

10. A fresh impetus must be given to the solidarity campaign with the invincible and heroic uprising of the people of Palestine in the Israeli occupied territories, with the struggle of the people of Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO, for their inalienable national rights, for self-determination and for establishing their own independent national state; and for the convening, without delay, of the international conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all concerned, including on an equal level, the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference expressed its full solidarity with the struggle of all the peoples fighting for liberation, for democracy and justice in particular the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and Western Sahara, of Chile, Paraguay, Haiti and Grenada, it declared its total support to the courageous people of Nicaragua and the Sandinist government in their struggle against United States aggression, and for the full implementation of the agreements for peace in Central America.

The conference appealed to all peace movements and organizations to participate in and carry out these tasks in order to contribute towards establishing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Foreign Diplomats Deepen Solidarity with Koreans

—On Chongryun-Sponsored Excursion to Hakone—

A friendship exchange meeting between Korean citizens living in Japan and foreign diplomatic staffs based here was held at Hakone in Kanagawa Prefecture on Oct. 29 under the sponsorship of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

A short excursion to Hakone, one of the most beautiful and well-known scenic spots in Japan, was organized to further cement friendship and solidarity between Korean people and foreign embassies in Japan on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Some 310 guests from foreign embassies including their families participated in the friendship exchange meeting. They included the ambassadors of the GDR, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt and Algeria along with councilors from the Soviet and Chinese embassies.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech at the meeting in which he expressed his thanks to the attendants for their participation in the meeting and noted that friendship and solidarity between Korean citizens and foreign diplomatic staffs in Japan was significantly strengthened on this occasion.

Some of the guests sang songs after the barbeque lunch at a local restaurant.

Chairman Han Duk Su (second from right) and First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu (second from left), of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee greeted the guests from foreign embassies who participated in the Chongryun-sponsored friendship exchange meeting at Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture on Oct. 29.

Foreign diplomats and their families from the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Bangladesh etc. also sang their national songs and a convivial time was had in an international atmosphere.

Mr. Rudolf Jokubik, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Japan said:

"I was very moved because so many foreign diplomats gathered here and enjoyed sightseeing and recreation together in a perfect harmonious atmosphere. It will be a good opportunity to further strengthen the friendly bonds between Korean and world people."

Mr. Mohamed Samy M. Sabet, Egyptian Ambassador to Japan expressed his satisfaction by saying that Egypt has been maintaining friendly ties with Korea for long time. I am very glad to be invited to the meeting together with other foreign diplomats on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. I'd like to express my thanks to President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people who arranged this meeting.

The attendants of the excursion to Hakone expressed their friendly bonds with Korean people. Photo shows attendants dancing to a Korean song.

Chongryun Opposes "Two-Korea" Plot

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Oct. 25 issued a statement in support of the appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad which was published on Oct. 20 at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

In the statement the Chongryun Central Standing Committee fully supported the appeal of the joint meeting, considering it a most patriotic initiative that proceeded from the single desire to eliminate with the unity of the whole nation the growing danger of permanent division which is hanging over the country and the nation at present and to bring earlier the reunification of the country.

The statement said:

At this juncture when the great danger of permanent division is facing the nation, Chongryun solemnly declares that it will more vigorously wage a sacred struggle to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot by the south Korean and foreign separatists and found the DCRK, the only way out for the nation.

We believe that the patriotic students and broad strata of people in south Korea will expose and smash the criminal acts of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, seeing through the authorities hypocritical talk about dialogue, peace and reunification, and wage a more widespread anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national reunification.

We earnestly call upon the compatriots under the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" to determinedly join us in the nationwide struggle to prevent a permanent split of the nation and reunify the country.

We also hope that the broad Japanese people and world's progressive people will render more active support and encouragement to the Korean people's just struggle for national reunification.

Li Sun Hui Sets New "Japanese" Record

Li Sun Hui, a Korean athlete living in Japan, won a gold medal in the women's 3000-meter event in 9 minutes 3.45 seconds, a new Japanese record, at an athletics championship series of Japanese business groups held on Oct. 22 to 23 at the Hiratsuka Studium in Kanagawa Prefecture.

This record was a renewal in 5 years but wasn't recognized as a new Japanese record because of the problem of nationality.

She went to a Korean school from primary to high school and was a volleyball club member in her middle school days. The time that she started athletics was when she entered a high school.

From then on she trained herself enthusiastically and at the Central Sports Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan, she won a gold medal in the women's 800-meter event three times in streak.

After graduation from high school she went on to a physical culture university, where she trained herself hard as an athlete. Participating in various championships series, she established good records.

At present as an employee of Wacol Company, she is training hard for the coming Kyoto Ekiden race which will be held on January, 1989.

Chongryun Brief News

KNS Greets Its 40th Birthday

A celebration meeting of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean News Service was held on Oct. 17 at the Korean Publishing Hall in Tokyo.

Present at the meeting were First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), other Chongryun functionaries and representatives and persons concerned.

The Korean News Service, a communications medium of Korean residents in Japan founded in 1948, plays an important role in covering news of the DPRK, Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan and distributing news here and abroad.

First Vice Chairman Li delivered a congratulatory speech in which he appreciated the news service's successes in the past 40 years.

Testimonials were awarded to some 200 Korean residents and persons concerned who had contributed to the successful management and development of the news service.

40th Birthday of Business Paper Celebrated

"The Korean Business Newspaper" which began to be issued on May 5, 1948, marked its 40th birthday. A celebrating meeting of the 40th founding anniversary of "The Korean Business Newspaper" was held on Oct. 27 at the Takara Hotel in Tokyo.

The meeting was participated in by vice chairmen of Chongryun including Pak Chae Ro, and Li Jong Tae, the board chairman of the federation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, other Chongryun officials and representatives.

At the meeting Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro made a congratulatory speech. In his speech he noted that "The Korean Business Newspaper" had contributed to the work of defending all sorts of national rights as an information medium of the federation.

Korean Students Do Well at Chorus Contests

A chorus club of the Kobe Korean Senior High School won the gold prize at the 43rd Kansai Area Chorus Contest held on Sep. 25 under the auspices of the All Japan Chorus Federation, the Kansai Chorus Federation and the Asahi Shimbun Company.

The contest was participated in by three Korean high schools in Hyogo, Osaka and Kyoto prefectures and some 20 Japanese schools in the Kinki area.

The Kobe Korean school's chorus club won the gold prize for two consecutive years.

The Osaka Korean Senior High School was awarded a silver prize for their song "River Rimjin."

Meanwhile, the Ibaraki Korean Senior High School received a silver prize at the 43rd Chorus Contest of Ibaraki Prefecture held on Oct. 2.

The chorus club of the school, which consists of female students, participated in the contest for the first time.

One of the judges of the contest, a Japanese critic, praised their song, saying "Their vocalization, pitch and attitude were excellent."

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